NEW YORK MERIALD WEINNESSAY, NOVEMBER OF SINGLE BURKE

THE HARPER'S FERRY OUTBREAK.

POLITICAL SERMON BY GENERAL J. J.

A" mass" meeting of the colored people of this city and vicinity was called to be held at the premises No. 185 Spring street, at seven o'clock, precisely, last evening; and our reporter, anticipating an immense gathering and terrible crush, was careful to be punctually on hand at the appointed hour, when, to his surprise, there were only seven persons present, and this including the janitor and a child. The following is a copy of the notice saling the meeting: the meeting:-

alling the meeting:—

A Mass MENTING.—A mass meeting of the colored people of the city and vicinity, will be held on Tuesday avening, Nov., as 165 Spring street, to commerce at seven o'clock precise, and every colored man and woman in this city are requested to be present without fail. All those who love liberty better an alavery, will be present to hear a political sersion apone attempted insurrection at Harper's Ferry, by his honor eneral J. J. Simons, of New York. Come cas, come all: on cents will be charged to defray expenses of the meeting. If the ideas of the colored people of New York on the o-called atractity of slavery are to be measured by the umbers that responded to this enthusiastic call, then it

rs that responded to this enthusiastic call, then it e held that there are not a great many who "love pe held that there are not a great many who "love y better than slavery." At the hour fixed for the re there were but eight or ten persens present, and, agh the preceedings were not opened for fully an after, the audience certainly did not swell to more wenty persons. Upon the closest calculation our ter averaged the net proceeds of the evening, at ten a head to defray expenses, at \$2 50. meeting having been called to order in the usual

Mr. Jame Green opened the proceedings by an address, in which he reverted to the long sufferings of the negroes and the patience with which they have endured all the expression of the whites. The negroes, he said, had made sugar to sweeten the white man's throat, and cultivated tobacco for him to chaw, since the earliest days of the republic. The thacks had been nothing botter than boot potthers, coat brushers and occupants of the mean-tat offices, and this notwithstanding that they had ence their share towards the independence and advancement of the country. Cheges.) Mathy at devenement of the country. They had taken their part manfully in the struggle against England for the freedom of the country. They had taken their part manfully in the struggle against England for the freedom of the country. Cheges.) Mathy a negro, was the first man in Ecoton to lead the mob against the ship from which they threw the ten, and fell nobly for his country on the deck. In the battle of New Orleans the blacks frought side by side with the whites, and freely spilled their bleed for the common cause. These were virtues and merits which is a republic like that of Rome would be rewarded, but it was not so here; for if 10,000 segroes were on an emergency to offer their lives to turn the tides of battle for America it would never be mentioned in history, because their skins were black. He proudly alluded to the fact that whatever might be said of the colored people, they were never to be seen infesting the streets of the city, as began, planning all sorts of schemes to impose on the people, but they were always willing, able and ready to toll binnestly and manfully for their existence. (Cheers.) General Strooss was then introduced, and began by requesting the reporters to represent him fairly. He then passed on to consider the laws of the United States, and they should seek, by a manly distress, the first that he was a citizen of the United States. But he know the first has a subject of the south of the color of the first of the law

wishes of the white people. Another thing to be avoided was the prejudice which existed among the colored people themselves—for it had been truly said that there was more prejudice among the colored people themselves, to one another, than was shown to them by the whites. They had now some men of color equal in ability to oppose themselves to the members of Congress, and they were not behindhand in education or anything gize. They must meet the white man face to face. Ho was a man, and he was not afraid to speak his sentiments. He had no fear of the white man, for he was just as good as he was. More than that, he allowed that a white man was as good as a negro so long as he behaved himself properly. He did not wish to set fire to the houses and properties in the South. If the South will yield without this, then he said "God be with them;" but if not, then fight—fight and spill your blood, and be externimated—rather than submit to slavery. They will say that the colored people cannot resist, because the whole United States army will be brought against them. But to counteract this the colored people must learn to use and smell powder, and so soon as they could do so they would be free, and not before. (Cheers.) He was very certain that the Hexald was going to misrepresent him. It was the common practice of that paper to do so in regard to the negroes and the Southern States, and it will conduct to do so until it dies its natural death. He regretted much that good, herolo John Brown had fallen into the hands of the devil and his imps. But he did not fear in this respect. If John Brown is executed there will be a great many others like him left unbung. The action of John Brown must be emulate; and this was not to be done by prayers. The colored people had been praying too long, and their checks have been too often wet with tears in sending uprayers for them devils down South. (Langhter.) The best prayers for the slaveholder were powder and shot, and the North, white and black, must use this power; and the time was n

addressed the ancience. He gave an interesting narrative of his experience as a slave in Maryland, and how he brought about his escape by imprisoning his mistress. He then gave a succinct, clear and able synopsis of the general history of the world, and defined the positions of nearly every nation. He argued that ancient Greece and Rome, in all their primeval grandeur and power, never sought to draw a distinction between any of their people on account of color or race—their broad basis of principle being that a man should be regarded according to merit. In this view he held the United States to be the meanest of all nations. He urged on his hearers the all important issue now at stake, namely, the full emancipation of their race, and sought to impress on their minds the aboulto necessity of conforming to the letter with what the gentleman who had preceded him advised. If there was any fighting to be done, "the was there," and he should not hesitate to give himself a bleeding saurifice on the shrine of liberty were he but convinced that it would insure the disenthralment of his suffering and deeply injured species. After a rather lengthy harangue, he observed that people might say what they pleased about the dissolution of the union between North and South, but he could tell them that if the separation took place the South would be nowhere, insamuch as she was totally dependent on the North for protection. If such a separation did take place he swall Southern slavery be?

He closed his remarks amidst bolsterous applause from the sudience.

The proceedings here terminated.

OUR BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE. The Harper's Ferry Raid—The Rummy Agent—Negro Offi-cials, Abolitionist Judges, dc.

nerally a peaceable State. Its usual

weapons are not swords, but words. These are rolled forth in unlimited quantities whenever the occasion demands, and an avalanche has lately been poured upon the people. Harper's Ferry and old John Brown are the texts of countiess sermons. Some of the greatest of our literary and ecclesiastical guns have thundered from the lecture desk and the pulpit in honor of the veteran abolitionist. The most remarkable circumstance connected with this salute is, that it was reserved until after the State election was decided in favor of the black republicans. The philosopher Emerson, the clergyman Clarke, the agitator Phillips, are all endeavoring to turn the Harper's Ferry affair to good account for the abolitionists, and they have employed Edward Brackett, a soulptor pretty well known in Bosion and in New York, to proceed to Charlestown and obtain measurements for a bust of the new saint. Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, Mr. Brackett positively asserts that he obtained what he was sent for, and that he intends to flood the country with portrait busts of old Cesawattomic. All the excitement that at present exists will go off in busts and sermons. No one need fear that our gentlemen agitators will over do anything.

Next to the Harper's Ferry raid, rum is the chief topic of conversation among our sectate and soler people. The Maine law has worked out its own damnation, as every sensible man knew beforehand it would do. A reckless Governor and Council appointed a reakless adventurer State agent for the sale of pure and unadulerzated liquor. The object of this office was to provent the people from being cheated. Mark the result: the people have been buying of the agent, for the past two years, pure spirits works a dollar a gallor, and paying for it from four to six dollars. It is said that Burnham has made firty thousand dollars a year through the agency, and we wearture to say that the temptation to do the same thing will be made in the next Legislature to repeat the prohitiory law, but the fanaticem

OLD BROWN AND THE MESSMERIZER—A CURIOUS ANECDOTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 14, 1859.

Some ten or a dozen years ago Old Brown was a dealer in wool (sheep's) in this place, and was then noted as an irascible old cur, continually growling and snapping at everything that did not smell of nigger or come up to his standard of black equality. A certain itinerant juggler in the mesmeric art chanced to visit this place about this time, and gave exhibitions of his wonderful skill at Herm. in the mesmeric art chanced to visit this place about this time, and gave exhibitions of his wonderful skill at Hampden Hall. Among the exhibitor's subjects was a woman over whom he seemed to hold absolute control, as all efforts from the outsiders proved ineffectual to awaken her when under the influence of the mesmerizer. Old Brown repudiated the doctrines of Mesmer in toto, and in proving round terms, processing the concern and his way. pretty round terms pronounced the operator and his sub-ject both arrant humbugs, impostors and knaves, and that he (Brown) would prove them such on the following night he (Brown) would prove them such on the following night if allowed to test the matter in his own way. The meemerizer, full of faith in his own power, accepted the challenge, provided Brown would use no means to awaken the woman that would prove injurious to her health. Brown effered to submit himself to the same test, if the audience were not satisfied. Hampden Hall was greeted with a goodly house on the night of trial. The woman was duly put to sleep; and Old Brown, having supplied himself with a quantity of cowhage, mounts the platform, and sprinkles the leguminous plant over the neck and shoulders of the fair sleeper. It failed in its effect of awakening her to consciousness; but, no sconer had the devotee of Mesmer withdrawn his influence, than the most piercing, agonizing shrieks burst from the woman, as she tore her flesh, in her efforts to allay the fery itching. The audience were indignant, and rushed forward to fulfil the compact by putting the dealer in wool through the same ordess. Old Brown stood at bay, however, and vowed vengeance upon the first man that touched him. Regardless of his threats they selzed upon the old sinner, and gave him a most thorough rubbing with the vile stuff. With the stubborn, muish will, so natural to him, the now famous man walked off, declaring it did not effect him; but once within the privacy of his own house, he succumbed, and gladly sought relief in southing ablutions of sweet oil, cowhage proving more than a match for the strong nerves of the diabolical old wretch.

A REPRESENTATIVE COLORED ABOLITION IST.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 10, 1859.
I read in the HERALD of last Monday a communication are of "Veritas," in reference to a p speech delivered by Wm. James Watkins, a "colored black republican" stump orator. Watkins is a pet of the republican party. By his Thurlow Weed engineering he managed to secure for Governor Morgan the nine or ten thouaged to secure for Governor Morgan the nine or ton thousand colored votes of this State, passing Gerrit Smith by on the other side. As to the Harper's Forry cmeuke, he is as deeply implicated as Fred. Douglass, who has ingloriously fied the country. He apoke in this city a year ago, and foretold this insurrection, Douglass following him. He was then editor of Douglass' paper. He has a great deal more judgment than Douglass, but is equally denunciatory of those whose shees they are not worthy to untile. Brown was here about a year ago, and Watkins and Douglass were his counsellors. This I know. I heard him the other day boldly declare that rather than Douglass or Smith should be given up, he would lose his life in resisting any process te that effect. He has great influence over the negroes, black and white, and should be stopped in his madness. The HERALD is deserving of all praise for its manliness and candor in publishing every item of information relative to the murderous afray at Harper's Ferry. May you be reputed in this life a thousand fold, and in that which is to come with life everlasting.

EXCITEMENT AT CHARLESTOWN, VA.

We learn that considerable excitement still exists at Charlestown, Va., caused by numerous incendiary free in the neighborhood, and a belief among the inhabitants that emissaries of old Brown are still lingering about. The Mayor of Charlestown had issued the following proclamation:—

Whereas, it is deemed prudent and right by the Town Council of Charlestown that there should not be longer permitted to remain in our town or county, any stranger who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, now, therefore, I, Thomas C, Green, Mayor of Charlestown, do hereby proclaim and make known, that all such strangers must immediately leave the fown of county, and if they do not, any member of the Town Council, the Town Sergeant, Col. Davis, Lawson Hotta, E. M. Asquith, Wells J. Hawka, are requested to make it their speoid business to bring such strangers before the Mayor, or come Justice of the Face, to be desit with according the county, are bereby requested to the Seach, to be desired with according to the Council of the Council o

county, are bereby requested to take like action.

Nov. 12, 1859.

ARREST OF ONE OF THE HARPER'S FERRY CONSPIRATORS IN TENNESSEE.

DR. WM. R. PALMER TRIED AND COMMITTED TO JALL—CURIOUS DISCLOSURES.

(From the Memphis Enquirer, Nov. 10.)

W. R. Palmer, a notice of whose arrest we published in yesierday's paper, was brought before Enquire Horne yesterday, and tried on the charge of complicity in Old John Brown's insurrection plot.

The circumstances connected with Palmer's residence in this vicinity, and his supposed connection with the insurrection, brought to light by the late Harper's Ferry tragedy, are rather interesting and peculiar. It seems that Palmer has been a resident of this vicinity for a number of years past; that he married a lady residing near town, but procured a divorce some months since on account of domestic difficulties, and has since that time boarded at the Redford House, where he was arrested. Palmer is a man about forty years of age, very respectable in appearance, live feet eight inches in height, slightly stooping, and hesitates somewhat in his speech.

It appears that some two weeks ago, during the excitement of the Harper's Ferry insurrection, a gentleman, seated in a railread car between Ballimore and Philadelphis, on his way to New York, observed a man on a sent near him, closely musified, appearing to use every means possible to prevent recognition and shield himself from observation. On the arrival of the train at a station, the man hurrisely gathered up and left the car. The attention of the gentleman who had previously noticed his movements was attracted to a number of letters and papers on the floor beneath the seat, which had accidentally been dropped in his basic. He gathered the papers, with the view of handing them to the owner, but the cars at that moment starting, he was obliged to return to his seat, with the documents in his possession. They proved to be two letters and a small memorandum. This being, as stated, at the time when the whole community was arroused to the m

flashed to his mind in an ansata throw light on this subsession something which would throw light on this subject.

He accordingly perused the opened letter, the contents
of which we give below, which greatly confirmed his suspictons. On his arrval in New York he addressed Gov.
Wise, of Virginia, an anonymous letter, enclosing the documents, stating the circumstances connected with his
possession of them, and his suspicton. On their receipt,
Gov. Wise immediately forwarded them to Gov. Harris,
who thought the matter of sufficient importance to demand
an investigation. He accordingly despatched John C.
Burch, of Chattanooga, to this city, who arrived some

time last week, and after various inquiries and investigations, arrested Palmer as previously stated.

The court room during his examination was deasely crowded, and a good deal of excitement was manifested. The prosecution was conducted by Attorney General falle, assisted by Hon. John C. Burch; Richard Brown, Enq., aspearing in behalf of the prisoner.

After a thorough examingtion into all the facts of the case, Palmer was required to enter into bonds of \$2,500 for his appearance at the District Court, in default of which he was committed to prison.

We give below the letter from Governor Wiso, of Virginia, to Governor Harris, with the legal warrant for the arrest of William R. Palmer; also the letter from the person in New York # signing himself "A Traveiler," to Governor Wise, with the letter from Lawrence Thatcher to Capt. Brown, the memor andum, and the letter from Mary Horner to her husband, picked up in the cars:—

Capt. Brown, the memorandum, and the letter from Mary. Horner to her husband, picked up in the cars:

THE INFORMATION.

State of Transacce, Shelby County.—Personally appeared before me, Josiah Horner, an acting Justice of the Fascs in and for said county, John C. Burch, who being duly sworn and for said county John C. Burch, who being duly sworn and for said county John C. Burch, who being duly sworn and for said county and the hair received said information from letters form, may that he has received said information from letters form, and that he had been guilty of the offence of holding conversation with dvers slaves in eath county and State calculated to occide such slaves to insubordination, insurrection or rebellion, and by words or scatures, with malicious inlest, attempting to scotte divers other slaves in the county and State aforesaid to insubordination or rebellion.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 7th day of November, 1860. J. Horner, J. P.

State of Transacce, Shelby county.—Te any lawful forficer e the State:—Information on eath having been made to me that he offence of holding conversation with divers alaws calculated to excite said slaves to insubordination, insur-scites e-rebellion, and by words and geatures with malicious intont a transaction, and by words and geatures with malicious intont a manufacture of the State, for the slave sheel county in the been committed, and accounting the forthwith its across the said William B. Palmer, and bring him before me or some other magistrate of and county, to answer the charge.

LEXTER FROM THE AID-DE-CAMP OF GOVERNOR WEST.

Justice of the Peace for Helby county.

LETER FROM THE AID-E CAMP OF GOVERNOR WESS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Oct. 28, 1889.

TO HAS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE:—

SIR—I sem instructed by the Governor of this Commonwealth to enclose to you copies of leiters and papers received by him from an anosymous writer, who signs himself "A Traveller." Although they reached him from an irresponsible course, he cleak it to be his duty to inform you of their contents, that you may judge for yourself of their importance in the present azcited state of the public mind. WM. MUNFERD.

Aid-de Camp and Military Secretary.

cited state of the public mind. WM. MUNFORD.
Aid-de Camp and Military Secretary.

Aid-de Camp and Military Secretary.

"ARACELIRE'S" LEFTER.

This letter has a heading at the beginning of the first page.
"Manhatian Hotel, Murray street, second door from Broadway.
New York." Below this, on the left hand, is a "sketch of the hotel;" then follows, on the right, the advertisement of Huggins & Fling, proprietors. Then the letter begins.—

Rew York. Below this, on the left hand, is a "sketch of the hotel;" then follows, on the right, the advertisement of Huggins & Fling, proprietors. Then the letter begins.—

Rew York. Get. 23, 1950. 3

Dean Size—While in the cars to-day, on my passage from Philadelphala to New York, a young man who cocupied the seast first in front of ne got up to go out at one of the way stations. He had an overcoat on his arm; if thought I saw something fall from the side pocket of his overcoat as he started. On looking over into the seat I discovered be had dropped two letters and a memo andum. I took them up, but too late to give them to him, as the cars had started again. I discovered a sealed eithe to Captain J. Brown, Harper's Ferry, and having my curiosity excited on account of the coincidence of the address with that of Brown the insurrecticelst, I was led to read the other letter, addressed to Wm. Horner, which had been opened. When I found it I was astisfied from residing this letter that the sealed eiter was for Brown, the Harper's Ferry insurrectional you now have under arrest. As I suspect the contests of this itelefer to be of an incendiary character, I have consided to send them to you for disposal; I therefore send them just as I found them, enclosed in the same envelope with this note. If there be incendiarism in the letter to Brown, it may be of service to you, and it not, Captain Brown cannot be injured by receiving it at your hands. In this matter, I feel that I act only as a good cilizon, and a lover of the Univa. I hope you will not feel offended at my sending this as an annon

TO HON. GOV. HENRY A. WIRE:

TO HON. GOV. HENRY A. WIRE:

The memorandum read by the prosecution is on a piece of paper folded, and written on four pages, as follows:

First page.—Left New Orleans Reptember 28. Paid passage to Cincinnati, \$12. Got from J. Sharp, on the boat, \$10. Mr. Maxwell gave me 83.

H. F., October 16.

M. C. October 26.

Page opposite above—
W. 4.59.

S. H. 2.590.

F. B. 1, 12.

Tennerssee.

Tennessen. Third and for

WM. HALSEY, Paris.

R. H. 1200.

F. B., 1, 12

Third and fourth pages:—
Third and fourth pages:—
Third and fourth pages:—
Overcosal, 26 Spt. 120 Sec. 120 St. 120

are rendy to join them. He says we must send out more well qualified men to the South as accoletachers, and work them in every where. He gave me a letter of introduction to your friend. Mr Palmer, who is an extensive farmer user ishely depot, on the Brownsville Railroad. I did not get out at that depot, for on inquiring of a passenger in the cars, I learned that Mr. Palmer did not then live on his plantation, on account of a difficulty between himself and wife, and an injunction on his property, and a writ pending a divorce, and that he would be hard to find, as I concluded to go on. When I arrived at Memphis I accidentally met Mr. Palmer at the hotel where I stopped. I handed him Mr. H. is letter. A fleer reading if he cortially shook my hand, and in vited me to take a walk with him. We won my hand, and in vited me to take a walk with him. We won and an one seat on some bags in a secluded piece, where he said we could talk freely. He said he had discerely sympathized with you, captain, in all your troubles, as he had been a martyr of slaveholders himself. He said he had been working allently, but steadily, for our cause for two years, and that he had married a widow who had a number of slaves, for the purpose of establishing himself in the good opinion and confidence of the slaveholders about him. That he had at first intended, at the first good opportunity, to transfer all the slaves he had get in his possession by marrying, to our friends by way of Cincinnati, and that he had a great many more belonging to his neighbors, that were ready to go with them; but a difficulty had occurred between himself and wille, and that she bad, with the secret advice of saveral slaveholders and accounted between himself and wille, and that she bad, with the secret advice of saveral slaveholders and scounders shoult his program, and that he had a great many more because the shoult had been supported by marriage, and that the Supreme Court had given a decree in his favor, and that he supported by the head occurred to the had be

turned to the note! with me, and in the evening introduced me to several merchants and others in Memphla, who are with us heart and hand.

From my interview with Mr. Falmer, I judge him to be a save of man, and through his position and influence well calor, and the save of man, and through his position and influence well calor, and the save of the save

white ready to aid us, and strike when necessary for our cause.

Mr. Palmer says you must write to him every week and keep him posted as to our plans, and he will act in concert with us, in everything you direct.

I think he is a brave and conscientious man, "and you need not fear him. He has no doubt been severely abused where he lives, and his wrongs have made him desperate. I have been through a large portion of Arkansas, and found we have but few friends among the whites it that State, as most of them are bloodthirsty alavekolders; but the claves are all willing and ready, and so far outnumber the whites that a bold stroke of one day will overthrow the whole State. I leave Memphis to morrow, by way of Clarkaville, for Mammoth Cave, where I wish to be for a number of days before anything comes off there. William Horner has just arrived here from New Orleans on his way to Harpor's Ferry. Nothing could have happened better time. I guess I must be in a streak of good buck. I feaved tim. By the safe will and it is to his care.

tion. But as William is here I write you in full and trust it to his care.

He swears to me that he will deliver it to you in person, or die trying. He is a good boy and may be depended upon. Now, I say, he cautious, and let us have a strike soon. It cannot contain the contained of the containe

LETTER FROM DR. S. G. HOWE-Boston, Nov. 14,

Russor has mingled my name with the events at Harper's Ferry. So long as it rested on such abundities as letters written to me by Col. Forbes or others it was too ide for notice; but when complicity is distinctly charged by one of the parties engaged, my friends beseech me to define my position, and I consent the less reluctantly because I divest myself of what, in time, might be considered an honor, and I want no undeserved ones.

As regards Mr. Cook, to the best of my knowledge and bellef I never saw him, never corresponded with him, never even heard of him until since the outbreak at Harper's Ferry. That event was unforeseen and unexpected by me; nor does all my previous knowledge of John Brown onable me to reconcile it with his characteristic prudence, and his reluctance to shed blood or excite service insurrection. It is still to me a mystery and a marvel.

As to the heroic man who planned and led that feeders.

when the service man who planned and led that forlorn hope, my relations with him in former times were such as no one ought to be alraid or anhamed to avow. If ever my testimony to his high qualities can be of use to him or his, it shall be forthcoming at the proper time and place. But neither this nor any other testimony shall be extorted for unrighteous purposes, if I can help it.

There are, among the statutes of our Union, certain weapons, concealed as are the claws of the cat, in a velvet paw, which are seemingly harmless, but are really deadly instruments by which we of the North may be forced to uphold and defend the barbarous system of human alavery. For instance, a dishonest judge, in the romotest South, or in far off Culifernia, may, upon the amdavit of any white person, that the testimony of any cuties on of Masachusetts is wanted in a criminal suit, send a Marshal, who may had such citizen before the judge, and there, among strangers, to recognize for his appearance in court, or be committed to jail.

Upon the stand such expressions of opinion may be drawn from him as will mark him for an abolitionist, and turn bim out of the court house to the tender nercies of a people once called chivalrous and generous, but among whom the love of fair play seems rapidly cyting out.

Buch marryrdom might be coveted by some if any high purpose were to be gained by it; but it is especially undestrable when the testimony is not sought with open and rightcone, but with false and revengeful purpose.

I am fold by high legal authority that Massachusetts is so trammelled by the bonds of Union that, as matters now assaud, she cannot or dare not protect her citizens from such forcible extradition, and that each one must protect limited and the sense of the late of the protect her citizens from such forcible extradition, and that each one must protect limited and the sense of the late of the l

ALARM MOVEMENTS IN THE SOUTH.

ALARM MOVEMENTS IN THE SOUTH.

A NRGBO FAMC IN EMPTUCEY.

A good deal of excitement has lately been created in the counties of Harrison and Bourbon, in Kentucky, by the receipt of two sacrymous letters through the bost office at Cynthiana, announcing the existence in that locality of a secret organization, having for its object an insurrection among the slaves. A public meeting was held and vigorous measures adopted for arming the inhabitants and otherwise providing for the public safety.

MILITARY IN LYNCHBURG, VA.

In addition to the infantry company already orga
in Lynchburg, Va., some fifty gentlemen have en
their names for the purpose of forming a cavalry
pany, and a meeting has been held.

pany, and a meeting has been held.

THE MOUNT VERNON GUARDS IN ALEXANDRIA, VA.
On Thursday the Alexandria company held a meeting, and had their ranks increased—caused by the Harpor's Ferry affair. They selected a new uniform some time since, the style of which is as follows:—Coat of grey cloth, turned up with buff, and trimmed with gold lace; pantaloons of same material, with black velvet stripe one and a half inches in breadth; and the regular army cap, similar to those worn at West Point, forming altogether a pretty soldier's uniform.

During the last quarter some fifteen or twenty letters were received at the Warrenton Springs Post Office, in this county, addressed to persons who have never called for them, and whose names are not familiar to any of the citizens of the neighborhood. We are informed by Mr. A. A. Thompson, the postmaster, that he has made diligent inquiry, and examined the register at the Springs, without being able to find any names answering to those on the letters. Thore is a mystery about this matter which can only be unravelled by the letters themselves. They may contain some additional information in reference to the recent outbreak at Harper's Ferry, which would, perhaps, be important.—Warrenton (Va.) Flag.

VIGILANCE COMMITTERS IN VIRGINIA.

would, perhaps, be important.—Warrenton (Va.) Flag.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES IN VIRGINIA.

A Vigilance Committee has been formed in Barbour county, Va., and rumor says that all abolitionists are earnestly invited to leave the county in thirty days. In Alabama a similar warning has been givon at all the "crossed" places on Brown's map, and committees are forming in every direction.

SENT TO PRISON FOR TALKING NIGGER.

Wesley C Simmons, lately a corporal in the Public Guard in Richmond, was arraigned before the Mayor of that city on Saturday on the charge of making use of seditious language as to the right of property in slaves. When asked if he knew the nature of the charges against him, he replied that he believed it was for uttering some expressions inconsistent with the law. After an examination Simmons was sent to prison.

Brooklyn City News.

Brooklyn City News.

The Count Board of Canvassers.—The Board of Supervisors met at the City Hall yesterday afternoon as a Board of Canvassers, and organized by selecting Samuel G. Stryker, Esq., as chairman. Mr. C. W. Thomas, the County Clerk, officiated as secretary. All the returns were presented with the exception of those from New Lotts, which are missing. The Board being unable, therefore, to transact any business, adjourned until this afternoon, at one o'clock.

Confirmation of this Tarm.—The Board of Supervisors organized after their adjournment as a Board of Canvassers yesterday, and confirmed the tax lists. They were prevented from doing this duty previously in consequence of an alternative mandamus issued on the application of the trustees of the Brooklyn Benevolent Society, to have the property under their charge exempted from taxation. Judg Lott, before whom the case was argued on a motion to quash the mandamus, held that the mandamus was not the proper remedy to afford the society the relief asked—that the Board of Supervisors was only charged with the duty of imposing the tax on the property returned by the assessors, and they had no power to strike out this property from the assessment rolls returned to them. The Court could therefore not compel them to do so, or impose a duty which was not enjoined or permitted by law. The motion to quash was granted. The property is situated in the Sixth ward, and the proceeds thereof are devoted to charitable and benevolent purposes, on which ground it is claimed that it is exempt from taxation.

Krngs Countr Cacutt Court Calendar, Nov. 15.—Nos. 61, 78, 97, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 112, 118, 114, 115, 115, 119, 129. The calendar of the October term will be called on Thursday, 17th inst.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARTIVALS.

From Savannah, in the steamship Florida—Col H Kelly, Isaac Norton, T Q Mills, Dr A Wal hour, F W Allen and brother, W Ayer, C Verdery, Miss Kate Buckley, G H Smith, A Rodgers, Jr, Miss V I King, W H Harward, W Surmis, J Maher, J B Noison, S Feutchwanger, Edward Peck, G M Cohen, Miss H Graves, H L P King and lo in the steerage.

From Lendon, in the ship Southampton—Mrs Parring, Lucinda Perring, Frederick Perring, Laura Perring, Charles Perring, Agnes Perring, Eroset Perring, Enally Perring, all of London; Mrs M Clinton and daughter, of Connecticut; Sarah Fejden and Jane Hill, of England; Weston Berner.

London; Mrs M Clinton and daughter, of Connecticut; Sarah Fejden and Jane Hill, of England; Weston Berner.

For Havana, in the steamship Yorktown—E Macoggi and lady, John D Lord, P L Hernandes and daughter, Wm Dennith. Ursula de la Cova. Aquidu de la Viguier and servani, Yaidore Alandi, Mrs Catherine Vie. L Fernada Figuers and lady, Mas E Herring, J B Stow and lady, Philip Nies, Caristoner Macogni, John Lordon, John Lordon, John Lordon, Janes, A Shman, Thos W McGowan, Anionio Salas, Peter Broyack, J Smith, Lawis Robe, Christian Pinepuni, Martin Yanovika, Joseph Matzapocia, Radisel Figueroa, John Lolford, Pister Prince, George Wright, Robe Hunt, George Wilson, John Thompson, Wilsam Walzer, Frederick Charbonesu, D Anderson. Total, 37.

For Savannah, in the steamship Star of the South—Mrs Mogan and three children, Miss Julia Birdeel, Miss Ribley, Mrs Ripley, Miss C Bowell, Mas Sillivan, Mrs A McPariand, J Smith, J H Burges, J H Worthy, A H Mac, John Walte, O H Curtis, J & Dearing, J Beecher, Thos B Hidden, G Robios, Mrs Hill Miss H G Davis, W G Williams, John Mulligan, James B Mac Leilan, J Kinchelor, Mrs Thompson, Miss Liesegang, Mrs Hines, Mrs Smith, Mrs Johnson and child, J Harris, G O Michels, Mr and Mrs J A Taft. Lewis Beckel, F H Thumber, F Beecher, He C Ferrell—60 in the stearage.

For Matauras, in the bark Yumuri—Mrs Frederick, Mrs Thompson, Miss Liesegang, Mrs Hines, Mrs Smith, Mrs Kasion, Mrs Low, Mears Bartholomew, Davis, Talcott, Stellman, Stoldard, Stubbs, Darling, Smith, Carrebury, Don Jose Gonzales, Don Juan Annechazarrer, Don Manuel Ma Ozsaros.

Convention of the St. George's and Ger-

man Societies.

A convention of delegates from the St. George's and German societies, to take steps towards preventing the swinding of emigrants by ticket agents, was held yesterday afternoon, at 86 Greenwich street. The St. George's Society was represented by its secretary, Mr. Philip Pritchard, and by the chairman of its Charitable Committee, Mr. Robert Waller. The increasing frauds which are being daily practised upon the emigrant have excited the attention of the German Society, and in order that the movement might be a universal one, it was thought proper to seek the co-operation of other societies of a like character. On motion of Mr. Jellinghaus, Mr. Kaufman, first Vice President of the German Society, took the chair. On taking the chair be stated the object of the meeting, and related a case of heartless swindling lately practised, an account of which has been already given by the press. He complained that these men, even when a most formidable array of evidence was brought to bear, escaped the meshes of the law either through political influence or the ambiguity of the stated, had been appointed by the society to look after these swindlers, and, if possible, bring them to justice; but the great difficulty was the want of funds to support the emigrants, the witnesses against the swindlers, until the trial should come off. It is evident, he continued, that they needed the co-operation of other societies for this purpose, and hence they had invited the St. George's Society to assist them.

Mr. Parmana, on behalf of the St. George's Society, said that they would enter heart and hand into this matter with their sister society, and would give all assistance in their power to protect the interests of the poor emigrant, whether he be German or Roglish.

On motion, it was recolved to send invitations to all the national societies to join in the movement.

The Prasmasv thought we had need of some tribunal by which speedy autice could be meted out to the offender. The trial of the ticket swindler, when arrested, man Societies.

A convention of delegates from the St. George's

Court of General Sessions

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russell.

Nov. 14.—The Grand Jury came into court to-day with a batch of indictments, to which the prisoners, on being arraigned, pleaded not guilty. They were remanded after the naming of a day for trial.

William Henly, jointly indicted with William Fester for an assault and battery on Thomas Byrnes, charged to have been committed on the 24th of November, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

John Brainard, charged with stealing on the 22d of October \$130 worth of shoes, the property of John O. Whitehouse, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was also remanded till next week for sentence.

Margaret Maquard was placed on trial, charged with receiving stolen goods. It was alleged that she feloniously received twenty 3we yards of carpet worth one dollar per yard, the property of Henry S. Oakley, the thief being Frank O'Rourke. The evidence, however, was not sufficiently strong to warrant a convinction, and the jury accordingly declared her not guilty.

John and Julia Mannox were acquitted of a similar charge, the prosecution averring that on the 12th of June they received a pump worth \$100, and a quantity of lead, knowing it to have been stolen from Peter W. Neefus, 231 West street.

James Smith, inducted for forgery in the second degree, in having in his possession a counterfeit \$2 bill on the Contral Bank of Mass., pleaded guilty to the fourth grade of that offence, and was remanded to prison for sentence.

Julia Savesty, charged with stealing \$100 worth of lewelry, the property of John Foster, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. The Judge sent her to the penitentiary for six months.

Andrew Stump, James Farrell and James Gallagher, who were jointly indicted for burglary in the third degree, admitted that they were guilty of that crime. On the night of the 30th of October, they entered the premises of Aaron Seigel, 99 Columbia street, and attempted to seal some property. In connequence of there being three similar charges pending against them, the C

six months.

Nov. 15.—The first case on the calendar to-day was a charge of grand larceny preferred against Theodore Neefe, who stole a watch worth \$45 from Eamuel Mahon, 121 Leonard street, on the 23d of October. The evidence was clear, and the jury immediately convicted him. He was sent to the Nate prison for two years.

Henry Kruse was indicted for forgery in the second degree, in attempting to pass a counterfeit \$3 bill on the Citizens' Bank of New York at two liquor stores in the Bowery, in payment for refreshment at those establishments. He pleaded guilty to the fourth grade of that offence, and was remanded for sentence.

Frances M. Chatterton was placed on trial, charged with stealing \$55 in money from Philip Wolf, 102 Grand street, on the 25th of July, but the evidence for the prosecution did not sustain the charge, and the jury acquitted the accused.

Martin Murphy pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand farceny, in attempting to steal, on the 6th of November, a watch worth \$100 and a \$20 gold piece, from Solomon Mason, 444 Tenth avenue. Mrs. Mason caught the prisoner in her room. The prisoner was remanded till next Friday, when he will be sentenced.

Mathew A. Williams, who was charged with perpetrating a felonious assault upon Daniel Dority, an oyster dealer in Washington market, on the 21st of July, by inflicting a severe blow on the forehead with a blunt instrument, pleaded guilty to an assault and battery. The defendant was on bait, and he was instructed to appear on the Friday after next, when his Honor will impose sentence.

John Shee and Michael Duffy, jointy indicted for rob-

ment, pleaded guilty to an assault and battery. The defendant was on bail, and he was instructed to appear on the Friday after next, when his Honor will impose sentence.

HIGHWAY ROBBERES AT THE FIVE POINTS.

John Shea and Michael Duffy, jointly indicted for robery in the first degree, having assaulted John Wagomus on the 7th of October, at the house No. 21 Baxter street. The prisoners cut the pocket out of the complainant's pantaloons, which contained the sum of fifty five cents. They very prudently admitted that they were guilty of an attempt to rob, which plea was accepted by the prosecuting officer, for had they been convicted of the charge, the lowest punishment would have been ten years in the State prison. The City Judge sentenced Shea to three years and eight months imprisonment in the penitentary and Duffy to three years and six months confinement in the same institution.

William O'Brien was tried for robbery in the first degree, having been associated with a lot of theyes in robbing a countryman, named James McGuire, of \$4.50, in a dancehouse in Water street about four weeks ago. Soon after the arrival of the complainant in the city he went around "to see the elephant," and stumbled into one of the notorious Five Point done. He commenced to play cards with the company, and during his stay he was knocked down and robbed of his money. The evidence did not establish the fact that O'Brien actually took the money, but it was clearly shown that he held McGuire while his comrades perpertated the offence. The jury convicted O'Brien of assault and battery only, and he having stated that the could procure evidence of good character, the Judge gave him until Friday to furnish affidavits in favor of mitigating the punishment.

Edward Armstrong, a resident of the Five Points, was tried and convicted of highway robbery, he having assaulted James Graham, a sailor, in a danochouse in Water street on the night of the 9th of October. The complainant told a very straight story, which was corroborated by officer Oraig.

Williamsburg City News.

Dram from Historinams Sugurar Concorners.—Mr. George Pattison, Jr., of Memphis, Tennessee, while on a visit to Mr. William M. Ironsides, of South Eighth street, E. D., died suddenly Sunday morning. He retired to rest Saturday night in usual health, and about three o'clock next morning Mr. Ironsides was awakened by an unusual noise, and proceeding to Mr. Pattison's room found he had burst a blood vessel, and was bleeding profusely from the lungs. All attempts to stop the hemorthage failed, and he died very soon after. His brother, Holmes A. Pattison, residing in Washington, D. C., was telegraphed for and arrived-on Monday evening. The shock of his brother's sudden death was so great that he too had a similar attack, and for a time it was feared he would not survive. He has improved, however, and hast evening it was thought he would soon recover.

The Oppicial Liquor Draler of Massachustra in Preson.—The following is the return of the sergent at arms upon the warrant issued for the commitment of Mr. Euraham, the authorized liquor agent of the Communessath:—
By virtue of the within warrant I have committed the

monwaith:— By virtue of the within warrant I have committed the bedy of the within named George P. Burnham to the common jail of the county of Suffolk, situated in Boaten, in said county, and have placed him specially in charge of a keeper appointed for that duty, and have given in hand to William S. Bartlett, keeper of said jail, an attested copy of said warrant, and of this my return thereon.

JOHN MORRISSEY, Sergeant at Arms.

A SAD CASE.—W. A. Cline committed suicide at Memphis a few days since by strychnine. The Bulletin learns that the infidelity of his wife prompted him to the rash act.

The Board of Supervisors. The Board met at eleven o'clock yesterday fore

Supervisor Purdy in the chair.
Supervisor Executive moved a suspension of the regular order of business, in order that vacancies in the Board of Registrara might be filled. Lost.

order of business, in order that vacancies in the Board of Registrars might be filled. Lost.

A communication was received from the Board of Education, asking for an appropriation of \$1.514,062 to meet the current annual expenses for public instruction. Referred to the Commissioners, recommending the purchase of thirty zero vielegraph instruments from Mr. C. Robinson, to be substituted for those now used in the various station houses. Mr. Robinson offers to put up the instruments and sell the putent right thereof for the sum of \$10,000, half to be paid the moment the contract is signed, and the remainder to be paid when the instruments shall have been in auccessful operation for six months. The document was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts.

A number of small bills for printing and advertising expenses were then passed, after which a recess of twenty minutes took places.

On reassembling Mr. Kennspy renewed his motion for a suspension of the regular business, in order to elect persons to the vacancies in the Board of Registrars, which was carried.

The following persons were then unanimously chosen Registrars for the Seventh ward:—David P. Arnold, Michael Mulquin, William H. Classman, Archibald Hall, Jr., Lewis Holtz and John Milliore.

The Board then adjourned.

At three o'clock in the afternoon the Supervisors convend again, and revolved themselves into The Board of County Canvassers. Supervisor Blust was voted to the chair. Nothing of particular note turned up. The official vote in the Sixth and Seventh wards at the recent election was canvassed, after which the Board adjourned at a very late hour.

City Intelligence.

The Screenmander of Markets and the Market WoMEN.—The difficulty between Mr. Irving, the Superintendent of Markets, and some of the masculing
and femanine holders of stands in Centre market, was paand feminine holders of stands in Centre market, was pacifically adjusted yesterday before Mayor Tiomann. Mr. Irving, on the "second sober thought," having concluded to revoke the orders depriving Mrs. Heckman (who is also known by the enviable title of "the biggest woman in the market") and Mr. Herrlick of their stancs, it was resolved not to prosecute further the complaint for assault and battery against the Superintendent of Markets. The reconciliation is said to be merely a "rope of sand," as the aggreeved butchers vow that they will "have it out of Mr. Irving," some way or another, sconer or later; and Mr. Irving himself entertains no very affectionate feelings towards his adversaries. The parties were all up before Mayor Tiemann yesterday, and the case was indefinitely postponed. The Mayor declares that he will not settle the case until all the money alleged to have been extorted from the market people is refunded.

The TOMMENS MARKET ROSE CONTRACT.—Comptroller Haws, by direction of the Common Council, has approved the sureties of Mesers. Gillesple & Mantling, the contract.

the sureties of Mesers. Gillespie & Mantling, the contract, ors for roofing the new Tempkins Market. They are to receive \$14,500 for the work—making the total cost of the market about \$230,000.

St. Nicholas Sourty.—At a special meeting of this time

St. Ncilotas Sounty.—At a special meeting of this time honored society on Monday, the following officers were chesen:—President, Hamilton Fish; First Vice President, Juge Roosevelt; Eccoud Vice President, J. R. Brodhead; Third Vice President, Jacob Harsen; Fourth Vice President, Charles R. Swords.

Balloon Ascrisson.—Professor Lowe made an ascension yesterday afternoon from the Crystal Palace square in his small balloon "Pioneer." The Professor was in high spirits. The aerial vessel took a course northeast imposlied swiftly have a fresh breeze, and in less than helf. high spirits. The aerial vessel took a course northeast impelled swiftly by a fresh breeze, and in less than half an hour he was out of sight, and will probably be heard of from Bridgeport, New Haven, or other eastern towns The aeronaut was well supplied with food, &c., and was clad in a fur coat and cap. The ascension was witnessed at the square by several hundred spectators.

Dr. Scurome's Lexture.—Rev. Dr. Scudder gives his fourth leading at the Cooper Institute this experies.

fourth lecture at the Cooper Institute this evening. Subject—"Hindoo Pantheism and Boston Transcendentalism, with a Dessert of Hindoo Proverbs." These lectures are drawing immense crowde.

Firm in East Thinteenth Street—There Houses Bern-

zo.—Between two and three o'clock on Tuesday morning, a dre broke out in a frame stable rear of No. 232 East Thirteenth street. The flames extended to the adjoining Thirteenth street. The flames extended to the adjoining frame stables, on lot No. 284, and before the firement could subdue the flames the stables were destroyed, to gether with three horses. There were two horses in the stable where the fire broke out, belonging to John Faga and John Sullivan; both burns to death, valued at 320 each; no insurance. The other horse belonged to Michas Fagan, worth about \$150; no insurance. The stables belonged to Mirs. Foley, valued at about \$350; no insurance. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Princett's Library, Sing Sing.—Mr. Wm. Jay Haske has, since the date of his last report, received for the

has, since the date of his last report, received for the above library books and magazines, as follows:—From Jirch Bull, fourteen volumes; Charles E. Terry, Hudson, N. Y., fifteen volumes; K. J. Broadberg, twenty-four numbers of Hurper's Magazine; John Wado, 103 nembers of assorted magazines; D. McKernon, thirty numbers of Pulnam's Magazine; D. McKernon, thirty numbers of assorted magazines; Geo. F. Betts, Deq., sevonty-one volumes sand numbers of books and magazines; filteen volumes from an unknown denor; the Hon. Mrs. Rocsevelt, thirty numbers of Harper's and other magazines; Wm. Jay Haskott, Jr., seventy-three assorted numbers.

The Crry Finances.—It is stated that, owing to the fail-

provide means in the tax levy to pay off the floating de of the city, there is at present a deficiency of \$2,800,00 which must be provided for in four tax levies. BROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS.—It is reported that Applet

& Co. have leased their large store in Broadway, for term of ten years, to a dry goods jobbing firm, in tion with another firm in the clothing and boo de to be occupied next fall. which would make the valuation of this property \$400,000
COL SHUMMAY, OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—On Saturday

last Brevet Colonel H. C. Shumway, who has commanded the Eighth Company National Guard for over a quarter of century, took temperary leave of his command and sailed for New Orleans, where he is to spend the winter. The Eighth Company is under the temperary command of Lieut, Geo. W. Smith.

Police Intelligence.

CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—M. Cohen, cap manufacturer, of No. 403 Cabal and 89 Liberty street, and his wife, were arrested by detectives Elder and others on his wife, were arrested by detectives Elder and others on charge of receiving a quantity of fur tippets, capes, mutty, &c., valued at \$3,000, the property of M. Reisky, of Third street, Philadelphia. About a month ago Mr. Reisky's store was entered by burglars and the above amount of property carried off. Information of the affair was telegraphed to the detectives in the city, and they were requested to keep a bright lookout for the stolen furs, which, it was supposed, had been sent here for sale. The officers visited several places in the lower part of the city, with the hope of finding some clue to the goods, but in vain. At last, however, suspicion rested upon Cohen, and yesterday, on searching his premises, 23,300 worth of the alleged stolen property was found in his possession. At the residence of the accused, No. 153 fast. Broadway, was found, concealed in a garret, the greater part of the furs. The trimmings had been stripped from the capes and muffs, so as to destroy the identity; but, luckily, in most cases, the private mark of the owner was found to be preserved. The prisoners were detained as police headquarters for examination.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In your notice of the affray that occurred in my store on the 14th inst., you state that Finnigan was a customer of mine. I beg leave to inform my friends and the public, through your valuable journal, that he never was such, but has been a great annoyance to my business.

HUGH RIELLY, No. 12th Fourth avenue.

The Old Police Case.

Before Hon. Judge Mullen.

Nov. 14.—The People at the Relation of Patrick Murphy vs. the Board of Police Commissioners.—In this case, already reported in the Hanard, the Judge, in charging the jury, said:—The relator is entitled to your vertical to prove the property of dict on the second plea, which is, that he was dis-charging the duties of patrolman at the time the new Police Commissioners came into office, and that the respondents are entitled to your verdict on the first issue, by which the plaintiff alloges that he was "duly appoint-ed" to this office. The Judge refused to rule that the re-lator was entitled to damages.

Boiler Explosion—A Correction.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
New York, Nov. 15, 1859.
In your journal of to-day's issue your reporter, in relating the proceedings before the Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen in relation to atsum boiler explosions, &c., paces me in a very equivocal position. I stated that there was a material difference between the bursting and explosion of a steam boiler. The bursting of a steam boiler is simply due to a gradual increase of pressure, which finally overcomes the cohesive of the metal, and like hydrostatic pressure, opens the weakest part of the boiler and causes no farther damage; and that an explosion of a steam boiler is the result of an instantaneous and multiplied pressure, which rends samuler the strongest as well as the weakest portion of a boiler, and scatters to fragments everything in its immediate vicinity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, Nov. 15, 1860.

I wish you to correct what was incorrectly reported, as I positively deny saying anything about the safety-valve before the Board of Councilmen yesterday, as the place to detect the feaming.

PUNISHING A PICKPOCKET IN NORTH CAROLINA—The Wilmington (N. C.) Hereld of November 5, says:—"James H. Williams, of Tennessee, who, is will be remembered, was arrested here a short time since for picking the pocket of Juckson Reins, of Johnson county, of his pocketbook, was tried yeaterday and found guilty. His Honor Judge Caldwell sentenced him to receive forty His Bonor Judge Caldwell sentenced him to receive forty His Bonor Judge Caldwell sentenced him to receive forty His best on the bare back, to be taken back to jail, there to remain until the December term, when he is to be brought out and a like number of lashes given him, after which, and paying costs of court, he has liberty to depart. The first part of the sentence was carried into effect this morning."